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Defeat with Dishonor.

GROVER CLEVELAND'S plurality for Prestdent on the popular vote in all the fortyfour States of the Union fifteen months ago was 366,211. The plurality on Tuesday last against Mr. CLEVELAND and the policies of his Administration, was half as large as that, in the single State of Pennsylvania, one State out of the forty-four.

Such is the verdict from Pennsylvania. The verdict from New York a fortnight ago was the same. It will be the same wherever the people get a chance to vote.

Political disasters and new humiliations are closing in upon the Democracy from every quarter. The popular condemnation of the dishonest, anti-Democratic Wilson bill, the insane income-tax project, and the infamous monarchical plot which the present Administration has made its distinctive feature, takes an impressive form whenever and wherever the ballot boxes are opened.

This is the time to tell the plain truth; and here is the truth in its pakedness.

Defeat does not necessarily bring dishonor. Defeat in defence of a principle, or In an honest attempt to redeem a sacred pledge, or for the right, or for the flag, can never be dishonorable. That is not the sort of defeat to which GROVER CLEVELAND has led the Democracy in the eleven months since he entered into office with a commission plainly written, and a straight and clear way before him.

Promises repudiated and insolently igpored, Democracy trampled under foot, responsibility shirked, lying and cowardly evasions substituted for the unqualified declarations of a few months ago. American sentiment outraged and defled, personal whims or personal spite made the party's law: here we have in forty words the history of the first year of a Democratic Administration that began with golden prospects!

Defeat with dishonor, that is the bitterbess of it; and the dishonor is worse than the defeat. What will the Senate do?

Railroad Wreckage in the West.

Recent reports of the condition of some of the largest of our Western railroad corporations, present the most disastrous and liscouraging spectacle in our commercial history. The wreckage of the Northern Pacific, the Atchison, the Union Pacific, and other vast railroad properties, is almost beyond comprehension in its enormity. This ruin has been achieved by steady gradations at a time when the development of the surrounding country had not been retarded, when the population had been rapidly increasing, and when every condition conducive to prosperity existed in abundance. It was not caused by the shrinkage in silver, the abandonment of mines, or the money panic. These events gave it emphasis, and precipitated results that had long been inevitable.

Not the least discouraging aspect of the whole situation is that the courts have resolved in almost every instance to appoint as receivers for these bankrupted properties the very men under whose manag ment their misfortunes had been created! The men who, by their incapacity or dishonesty, have dragged down great and powerful organizations, seem by those very qualifications to have commended themselves to the courts. They have been made the receivers. Their personal emoluments are greater than the salaries they had before. Their control is more absolute, and they perpetuate with insolence and defiance the vices that disgraced their previous administration.

Never was the management of the lines affected more cutthroat and depraved than it is at the present moment. Never was the competition more reckless and dishonest, or more strongly marked by the rsonal proclivities of the management. The Inter-State Commerce Commission is set at naught and openly defied. In fact, it finds itself reduced to a single remedy. that of impeaching the Judges under whose authority the work of disintegration and ruin is now carried on!

A Nefarious Crime.

The students of Cornell University who were guilty of the cowardly and infamous erime of which we have given report, ought to be punished to the utmost extent of the law. Their punishment should be exemplary, so that it shall be memorable in the tory of that university, and of all our other institutions of learning.

That any body of young American men could perpetrate such a deed as that of Wednesday evening of this week seems impossible.

It was a crime akin to that of the Anar chist VAILLANT, who threw the bomb in the French Chamber. Its perpetrator and his omplice, were malefactors of the akulking kind, sneaks and pultroons. They have brought disgrace upon the university; the place for them is the penitentiary or ever

It was a device of deviltry. With the aid of glass and rubber tubes, they conveyed, or sought to convey, a current of deadly chlorine gas from a concealed stone jug into a dining hall filled with their fellow students, the freshmen. Happily for the freshmen at their dinner, one of the tubes had been diverted, so that only a small amount of the gas entered the dining room; but even this amount was sufficient to prostrate, and endanger the lives of, those who inhaled it. The main portion of the gas had entered the kitchen, and there an unfortunate old colored woman, the cook, was instantly killed by it, while her daughter

escaped death only by flight. It was an attempt to murder the whole assemblage. It ended in murder. The parlicipators in the attempt were murderers,

deserving of execution. The shamefully riotous conduct of a mob of students that preceded the incident makes it certain that there had been a doubt that at least some of the rioters Mr. BEDE's office was burned, and he was

pared for the occasion. No wonder that many of the students have fled.

There cannot be any doubt that the criminal laws of the State will be administered in the case of the guilty parties at Cornell University.

That law ought to have been administered more rigidly in cases at Cornell many times during the past seven years. The university officers will cooperate with the authorities upon this occasion, in the interest of law and justice.

A Wise Comptroller.

Comptroller Firen has rendered good service in overhauling the estimates for the Board of Education, and in procuring the facts about the alleged inadequacy of the public schools to accommodate the children who desire to enter them. He has found for example, that in the existing school buildings there are 180,922 sittings while the average attendance is only 151,352, and the whole number of names on the registers is 165,516. These facts certainly do not support the complaint that thousands of children are unable to find room in the public schools. We are prepared to believe that the schools are not always evenly proportioned to the popula tion in the various districts; but any inconvenience thus caused can be speedly obviated through the use of a part of the funds already in the hands of the Board of

The City Comptroller has examined the bills before the Legislature, appropriating money for the Board. They involve the expending of \$2,500,000 for new schools and for new edifice which shall be the headquarters of the Board. He declared at once that one-fifth of this sum could be dispensed with, and that the remaining portion of it could be reduced without detriment to the educational interests of the city.

We desire that there shall be as many public schools as are needed for the accommodation of all the children who seek for education in them; but we are unwilling that the public funds shall be squandered in the erection of unnecessary buildings or offices. This is not a time for prodigality

in expenditures. The report of Comptroller Firch will doubtless meet with the approval of the members of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

What Will the Irish Nationalists Do? Before the reassembling of Parliament it was announced that certainly the Parnellites, and probably the McCarthyltes, would insist upon the immediate introduction of bills providing for the relief of evicted tenants, and for amnesty to prisoners convicted of political offences. It was also expected that one or the other of the Irish National groups would ask Mr. GLADSTONE to designate the date when the Home Rule bill

should be reintroduced.

Nationalist cause.

Is it likely that these demands will now be pressed, seeing that the House of Lords have forced Mr. GLADSTONE to drop even measures of such manifest importance to Englishmen as the Employers' Liability bill and the Parish Councils bill? Is it not evident that proposals of interest to Irishmen alone would be treated with even less con sideration by the hereditary legislators, and is it not, therefore, the duty of Irish patriots to cooperate with English Radicals n making a case, so to speak, on which they can appeal from the upper House to the country with the utmost assurance of suc-In what other way can the hopes of Ireland be so speedily and so thoroughly fulfilled? The vote of 400 to 40, by which the Home Rule bill was thrown out by the Lords, is proof that nothing but the extinction of the hereditary legislators will secure self-government for Ireland. For either wing of the Irish party to take at this tuncture a single step calculated to overthrow or embarrass the GLADSTONE Government, and thus strengthen the upper House, would be worse than an act of madness; it would be an act of treason to the

No matter what course the Lords may take, Irish patriots can lose nothing, and much, by helping Mr. GLAD STONE to carry through the House of Commons, bills for the abolition of plural voting. for the reform of the registration laws, and for the payment of members. If, yielding to the prudent advice of the Duke of DEV-ONSHIRE, the Lords refrain from throwing out these bills, the Gladstonian element in the English population will be materially enlarged at the next general election. Should the upper House, on the other hand. cling to the stiff-necked policy of Lord SALISBURY and reject the bills, it will provoke an outburst of indignation which will prove equally favorable to the Gladstonian andidates. In either event, the English friends of Ireland stand to win at the ballot box, and it is incredible that any Nationalist should fail to recognize the fact. The only loophole of escape for the Lords from their impending predicament would be found in a sudden change of Government brought about through the desertion of Mr. GLAD-STONE by his Irish allies. We cannot believe that an act of such stupendous folly is contemplated, and certain we are that American onlookers, who perhaps see more of the game than do the players, would find it hard to forgive the wanton sacrifice of a

precious opportunity. Is it possible that Irishmen do not per seive that, even among the Lords themselves, the wisest feel that their order is in jeopardy, and that, if additional bills, especially measures affecting exclusively the House of Commons, are rejected, the uprising of the people against hereditary legfalators will acquire irresistible momen tum? They ought to see that the downfall of the Lords is an object of even more vital oment to Ireland than to England, for, with that obstructive body once removed. the passage of a Home Rule bill would not encounter the slightest difficulty.

The Little Citizen of the Vermillon Range.

The Hon. Japan Beds of the Vermilion Range is one of the most original and whimsical characters yet discovered by Mr. CLEVELAND in his constant search for novelty. The Minnesota newspapers are full of biographical reports about him. The Pioneer Press is right in saying that he is between fifteen and ninety. He is thirtyseven. It is unnecessary to add that he was born in Ohio. Thence he was taken to an Iowa farm, where he grew up full of air and ingenuous confidence. He soon hung up the hoe and took to the composing stick. He founded a newspaper in the Zenith City. was a Washington correspondent, and then became managing editor of the Dututh Herald. In 1892 he founded in Duluth a paper called the Little Citizen. The name was autobiographical, for Mr. BEDE, as the St. Paul Globe says, with pardonable exaggeration, is "one of the best known and universally popular little gentlemen in the entire State." The little citizen stumped the Sixth Congress district for Major BALDWIN. conspiracy; and there need not be any The Major arrived. Soon after the election,

at Mountain Iron, and he is now the proprietor of Bede's Budget, published in Tower. There is a Republican majority of 2,000 in Tower. The little citizen wants to convert it.

"Yielding to the persistent solicitations of his fellow Democrate, Mr. BEDE last July announced himself as a candidate for Marshal." His application was written on birchbark, the same material as his trousers. The opposition was strenuous. The Democratic organization in Minnesota was against him. That helped him with Mr. CLEVELAND, and Major BALDWIN, grateful for his services to himself in 1892, worked for him with a will. BALDWIN, BEDE, and Birchbark won. The combination was too strong to be beaten, and the last member was the strongest. "The old war horses are kicking like steers," says the Elk River Star-News in a beautiful burst of metaphor. "Who is this man JADAM BEDE," asks the Litchfield News Ledger sarcastically. "The old Democratic war horses are sick," crows the Sleepy Eye Herald. The Hon. JADAM BEDE is perfectly well. Let us read his views of his appointment:

" Of this truth be ever mindfal, Centle pilgrim here below: Folks that you ain't never heard of May be good as them you know.

Thanks, Grover, for your valentine."

We again repeat: Let us leve one another. "Some folks in Minnesota seem surprised to see ohe draw a salary."

"The other candidates for Marshal are cortainly tall "Some one sent word to Garran that the editor of

the Bedert is a little mite; and George inadvertently remarked, So mite it be."

"The only objection thus far made to the Sudget man for U. S. Marshal is that he is not a highweighman."

"It is quite a jump from the sighing of the wilder

ness to the songs of the redeemed, but lightning will knock a fellow that far remetimes." "The Piencer Press calls us a small potato advocate o free ore, and the same is a direct slap at the Moneauvia fribane, which is edited by a Mozemy. But say, Jos, we're not a mashed petato."

"Possibly it will clear up the Marshalship mystery a little when we explain that the recipient of the Presi-dential valentine was born in Obio. That was his real but accidental tower of strength. But there are those who will always thing it was because he did no birch

barking up the wrong tree."

It will be seen that JADAM BEDE is not only an original in costume, but a mad wag. He once nominated a candidate for Lieutenant-Governor in a speech which he regards as among his masterpieces. Whether it was humor or birchbark that made his fortune, made it is. One more extract from Bede's Budget to show that the Little Citizen of the Vermillon Range believes he has

found a fellow humorist in Mr. CLEVELAND "Here we have the President in the White House frawing \$50,000 a year besides flowers and a type writer, and competing successfully with the \$10 hi morists in their desert wilds. It is the quality of work

There is a fire of birch logs on th hearth, and an agreeable expansion in Jap-AM BEDE's famous trousers as he holds his little feet and legs before it. There is a gentle but deep grin on his engaging and youthful face. The Little Citizen is happy

Better Button It Up.

We are told by a doctor that the vest or waistcoat worn by men in modern times is a cause of suffering, disease, and death. He says that the waistcoat ought to be made so as to button up to the neck, in order that the chest may be properly protected against the cold, especially at this season of the year. By wearing a threebutton waistcoat, leaving the bosom but lightly covered, men render themselves the more liable to pneumonia, pleurisy, bronchitis, rheumatism, and other diseases. which have become far more prevalent and fatal in this country in recent times than they used to be in the days of old. The English of past generations were highbuttoned waistcoats or other protecting raiment in front of the chest. In no country of Europe do men expose their breasts to the weather like the men of this country, though, in our climate, that part of the body ought to be well guarded. The Catholic priests do not wear low waistcoat, or show a white shirt front but are warmly and wisely clad up to the throat. The eloquent and venerable Baptist preacher of this city, the Rev. Dr. Cone, now deceased, who was an actor a soldier an editor, and an officeholder, before he became a clergyman, used to wear a velvet waistcoat, buttoned up to the neck, and it was very becoming to him.

Even in this cold month of February you can see men in Broadway and other streets every day displaying the pleats of their shirts, and with but light apparel between their ribs and the frost. Such men ought to think of the danger which they thus incur. of catching pleurisy, pneumonia, bronchitis,

rheumatism, or some other allment. We have no doubt that the excellent medical practitioner who, for sanitary reasons, disapproves of the open-breasted waistcoat could sustain his case by a first-rate and most convincing argument.

A Correction.

If what we hear is correct, Mr. EDMOND FORTUNE drew a very long bow in the story he lately brought from Hayti as to the conduct of Mr. HENRY M. SMYTHE, our Minister to that republic.

Mr. FORTUNE represented Mr. SMYTHE as having lectured HIPPOLYTE, in an astonishingly unbecoming letter, upon what he considered as the Haytian President's official misconduct. Mr. FORTUNE gave the German Minister in Hayti as his authority for this alleged improper interference in HIPPOLYTE's affairs; and his statement was widely published and commented

upon in American flewspapers. We understand that Minister SMYTHE is able to show, and has shown to the Department of State, testimony from the Haytian Government, contradicting the FORTUNE story, and also a letter of the German Minister declaring that he never met FORTUNE, and gladly adding his own testimony "to the universal opinion in Port-au-Prince that the whole story is a pure invention." As to the despatches purporting to quote from two Haytian newspapers circumstantial details strengthening the FORTUNE story, Mr. SMYTHE has affidavits that neither of them published a word of the

articles thus imputed to them. We are glad to learn that Minister SMYTHE's record in this matter will be set right, and that there is no ground for apprehending that our friendly relations with Hayti are impaired.

Any attempt of the Christian powers to provide for the purification of the cholera-breeding city of Mecca would be regarded by the whole Mosiem world as its defliement and profanation; and any interference therewith, other than that of the Turkish Sultan or the Sheik-ul-Islam, would raise a frenzy among the Mohammedan population of Asia. Europe. and Africa. Thus a check is put upon the main purpose of the international Sani-tary Conference which has been helding its sessions in Faris for the past three weeks. The delegates have been unable to deal with the "question of Merce." This week, howknew of the apparatus that had been pre- strapped. In 1893 he founded a newspaper ever, as we learn by a United Press descatch.

ther have agreed upon a measure to prevent the pilgrims from spreading the cholers after their departure from the holy place. We suppose this must be a measure of maritime and territorial quarantine which has been accepted by the Sultan, in the name of the Prophet. If it be such, it will certainly be difficult of enforcement along the Red, the Mediterranean, the Black, and the Caspian seas, and still more difficult along any land line that can be drawn across Arabin. ernments holding conference in Paris would quarantine, and to provide medical and other officers on its account. The question is all the more troublesome by reason of its religious

omplications.
We believe that the European powers ought o compel the Sultan to purify Mecca, and form a sanitary cordemaround it. Its baneful nfluence extends to the westernmost parts of Europe, and to the countries of both North and outh America.

Tom Johnson of Ohio is named as a possible Democratic candidate for President. We hall the event with pleasure.

Mr. JORNSON has some qualifications of the highest value. He is no liar and no humbug. He will never run on the platform of a tariff for revenue only, and then show himself an unblushing protectionist as soon as he is sworn into office.

It is painful to read the speech delivered by Bishop FORTER of the Methodist Church before the Methodist Social Union, which we printed on Tuesday. It was a speech more be fitting a pagan who worships a wooden god than a Christian who reverences the Almighty. The divine title, the Almighty, Indicates that is infinite. To speak of the impotency of the Omnipotent, under any circumstances, is blasphemy, and that of the most swful kind.

Yet Bishop RANDOLPH S. FOSTER was guilty of uttering the following borrible words in presence of the Methodist Social Union on Tuesday night last, after a dinner given by that society in one of our hotels:

" Four-titths of the world," be said, "is still in dark ness. Without our aid Gon cannot spread the light He is doing the best He can. We must do the bes less than His best, He is not our Gop. He to doing the best He can with the poncer He has got.

We do not know of anything in infidel books more calculated to shock the reverent mind than these words.

How could the clergymen and the latty in whose presence the words were spoken. listen to them in silence? Why did not the Rev. Dr. A. B. LEONARD enter a protest against them on the spot? Why did not all the guests at the table leave their seats at once, and flee from the place? They virtually acquiesced in the unhallowed utterances.

The Divine Being possesses infinite nowe. execute His own will throughout the universe upon "the greate and the uncreate," and can do the things this Bishop said He cannot do, and is limited neither by that which is conceivable by the human mind nor by that which is inconceivable. He can turn ever soul or obliterate all existence, and is supreme in heaven, earth, and hell. Yet, according to Bishop FOSTER—we can hardly bear to print the words-"He is doing the best He can with the power He has got"! He tolerates the tremendous darkness" because of His inability to dispel it without man's help! Hardly any pagan in the world, with any kind of a god, would speak of him thus.

Bishop FOSTER has just returned from a tour brough China. He cannot tell his brethren any Chinese religion which has a Deity of feebler energies than the Deity of hi speech of last Tuesday night. Yet language such as he used is frequent!

heard from trivial or insensate clergymen.

"To prohibit the tolling of a bell in an cometery in Brooklyn" is the title of a bill Will the meddlers with everything, and ever dead, even with funerals, burial ceremonies meddling? If a belf cannot be rung, a muffled drum cannot be beaten, the wailing of the be reaved cannot be tolerated, the holding o nortuary services in the graveyard must be prohibited. Away with these annoying and mpious intermeddiers, who are forever run

ECHOES FROM THE KEYSTONE STATE

ning foul of all kinds of things that ought to

the Amazing Portent WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.-"I wonder how man

nore elections will be needed to teach the autocrat of the White House he is going to politi cal percition, dragging the Democratic parts after him ?" This is what a very prominent Northern

Democratic Senator said when speaking of the Pennsylvania election. It is what nine Demoerats out of ten are asking in their own minds f not with their lips. Pennsylvania, it is true, is a strong Repub

lican State, but it never before gave rising 175,000 Republican majority, and at a time. too, when under ordinary circumstance 50,000 would have been a great majority. What means the break down on Tues day in the Democratic strongholds that never before faltered? There is no other meaning than that the Democratic party has ceased to support the Administration, and many Democrats have turned in with the Republicans against it."

These and many more like them were the words of a Democrat than whom at the time of Cleveland's last inauguration he had not a more earnest supporter in the country. He continued: "I know that thousands of Pennsylvania Democrats voted with the lispublicans to make Cleveland hear and understand what they were saying about the Wilson bill and the damnable policy of infamy which is enough to send him to political perdition. Had it been a Congressional election I don't believe three Democrats would have been elected, perhaps not one. Had Cleveland himself been running, the vote would scarcely have shown it. There was no question of Grow's election, and all over 10,000 or 15,000 majority was meant for Cleveland and Congress. I wonder if they understand it?" These and many more like them were the

over 10,000 or 15,000 majority was meant for Cleveland and Congress. I wonder if they understand it?

A Fennsylvania Democrat fresh from the election, said: "Talk about keeping the tariff fight out of the elections from now to 1850 inclusive! I our might as well command the sunmoon, and stars not to shine. Smash the infernal Wilson bill, the income tax, and henceforth have a decent policy all arounds and then you may have a chance to save yourselves, but it would be a mere chance. I tell you."

This was said where it was intended to do some good; and the man who said it came here to say it to his political friends.

Still another Democrat, calm and cool as a man ever was, an old stager in the cause, said: "I wonder if Cleveland has any idea of what the peeple are saying about him, or whether Congress knows what they think of its action in trying to pass a tariff for revenue that creates a deficiency, with laritale issuing his \$50,00,000 before he is through? Wonder if Cleveland has any idea of what public opinion is about such things? If Cleveland is crazy or mad, or something else, all the Pemocratis in Congress can't be, though most of them act as if they were!"

That the Pennsylvania election has made an impression on Democrats, there can be no doubt. Whether it will influence them is another question.

Not One Democratic Vote. When the Election Board of the First district of the Fwenty third ward of Pittaburgh made its report of Theselay's election the following statement was written on the carrilleste. "We hereby certify that there are no Democrate left in this district, owing to the Wilson bill." Not a Democratic vote was offered in the

One Way to Put It. Cleveland giebt nach.

From Murper's Work's.
On one occasion be wantahan to heak by a lady at
Har Marbor who thought he slid not recognise her.
"Ah Judge." she said. "I am skraid you don't rememer me. I met gou here two years ago" you, manam " was his quick raply, with one of his country hows. " why, I'm been trying over since to reperyou." And she isophingly exclaimed. "Oh, ge away, you dear, delightful old fouthern humbug?

The Late dudge Lamer,

THE DEMOCRATIC DISCONTENT. Finding Expression in Sharp Criticism the Acts of Mr. Cleveland,

From the Mosharph Daily Register. Grever Cleveland was triumphantly elected as the President of the United States in 1802. He worked in his way for victory, and so did many thousand other Democrats, often making sacrifices. Mr. Claveland did his work and now has the honors, but the same cannot be said of other Democrats, who might, with good sense, be recognized for the work that they have done also in the restoration. Mr Cleveland looked for a reward and obtained it and why should not others? Why should many of those who bore the heat and brunt of the day remain unrecognized for what they, too, have done? If one victor has wen the spoils, why should not others? Can one man be above such things when he enjoys them himself? Whatever may be the reason to this, the effect is discouraging to the rank and file of the party. They see men outside tho ramparts, who, were they within could do as much good in the way of Democratic administration or legislation as does Mr Claveland. But they are not inside the ramparts, because Mr. Claveland has not called them. It is not the way of Andrew Jackson, who ate and drank, and shared his victories with the men

who helped him to win them. From the Richwood Disposes,

The rejection of Peckham by the Senate was the absorbing topic of conversation at the Capitol to-day, and loasmuch as the Charlotte Observer some days since editorially waxed warm over a statement in the Disputch correspondence to the effect that heavy pressure was exerted by the Administration in the shape of offering Federal patronage for Senatorial votes in behalf of the confirmation of the New York bolter, it can be stated right here that every word of that paragraph which so worked up the feelings of Editor Caldwell was true. Cabinet officers visited Senators at the Capitol and at their homes, and not only entreated them, but in some instances, according to the talk here, offered offices if they would vote to confirm Peckham. At the departments Representatives were told they could have appoint ments if they would bring influence to bear on Congressman Allen of Mississippi said a few days ago that he knew of open and bold offers of patronage to Representatives if they would work to bring certain Senators into line.

From the Mobile Daily Register, Mr. Hill represents the organized Democracy, the party, in his State, Mr. Peckham was one of those who fought against the party's decision. He happens to be of those who favored Mr. Cleveland's nomination, just as we did, and we are friendly toward him on that account, but our friendliness does not go to the extent of justifying him in rebellion against Democracy and in so undermining the party that it suffered defeat at the last election. Such grievance as he had could have been and should have been settled inside the party, and if the party was so bad as to tempt one to leave it, he should have tried one of two things: to introduce a better element into it. or, falling in that effort, to abide the time when it should receive such a setback from the enemy as would effect a cure. It was no ais duty nor was it Democratic to go against the party himself and try tobreak down its authority. Men do such things, but they are then independents, and independents do not deserve rewards from the party.

From the Chicago Herald. The true friends of Mr. Cleveland must confess to some solicitude. They observe with concern that those from whom he is disposed to seek or to accept advice are not generally held devotees of the national Democratic party. Mugwumpery never did the party any good. Phariseeism is abhorrent to natural Demonow were not working with the Democracy then he was endeavoring to ascend in its ranks. They love him indeed for the enemier he has made within the Democratic party.

him to smits and insult the regular Democratic organization. The national Democratic party desires to retain confidence in Grover Cleveland as a Dem ocrat. The rank and file of the party worked with a will to secure him a second term in the Presidency. He has not discharged his obligations to the party. An honorable man is anxious to discharge honorable obligations.

They love him only because they have used

ANOTHER OHIO CANDIDATE. Tom Johnson May Be Nominated for Presi-

From the Circuland Plain Dealer. The Hon. Tom L. Johnson as a Presidential

is the latest political prognostication that reverberated through the marble walls of the Cuyahoga building Monday morning and found an echo among the open spaces of the Public square, even among the chattering groups of politicians in the political emporiums near the County Court House. The report came with some considerable

show of earnestness from a business associate of the Cleveland Congressman, who has just returned from Washington. New York, and other Fastern cities.

It was made all the more earnestly as being coupled with the announcement that Mr. Johnson will himself arrive in Cleveland tonight, and the two announcements were taken as evidence that they were given with authority.

Johnson will himself arrive in Cleveland tonight, and the two announcements were taken
as evidence that they were given with authority.

"It would surprise any Clevelander," said
this gentleman, "to see how popular Congressman Johnson has become with all classes
of Fastern political leaders. I was surprised
a few days ago to pick up in the Fifth Avenue
Hotel three leading New York publications,
and each of them contained a portrait and
sketch of Tom Johnson. One was the Review
of Herieves, one of the leading monthlies: the
other Frank Lestic's Magazine, and the third
lichard Croker's New York organ, the Tummany Fines.

"The latter I considered the most remarkable
event of the three. It was not strange that
Mr. Johnson's work in securing the early placing of wool on the free list should have made
him cogspicuous as a member of the House of
Reoresentatives and of any articles rolating to
that body.

"I know, however, Mr. Johnson has attracted
the personal attention of Mr. lichard Croker,
the Tammany leader, and that the full-page
portrait and accompanying sketch of Mr.
Johnson's political and business career were
the result of Mr. Croker's own solicitation.

"The political situation in New York, espeelally since the rejection of Mr. Fecklam's
nomination, makes it certain that no New
York candidate can be nominated in 1806.

The anti-snappers are known to be much interested in Mr. Johnson's political progress,
and are watching its development with no littic care, Mr. Croker's asiae favorable to the
Western Congressman, and the fact is significant that two such powerful political forces
should look with favor on a man who may
prove formidable in the next Convention.

"The fact that Mr. Johnson was regarded
by many persons as the best equipped Democrat to oppose Gov, Mickinley last full in Ohio,
is still being urged as a reason why he would
make a suitable candidate against him in
1808. With Ohio and New York in his favor,
he would unsloubtedly make a strong showing
in the next Convention."

Cong

6. C. to the Cuckoo.

I bear thee and rejoice

Or automatic value? While I am sitting on My Throne. Thy twofold shout I bear; From House to schale it seems to fit,

Adapted from William Wordsworth,

O blithe newcomer! I have heard,

Though babbling only to long rows Thou bringest me more awast repose Than any Mugwump's pen. To seek thee did I often rows

At ones far off, and near.

Tes thou wert still a hope, a love: Still longed for, never heard. But I can listen to thee now

And, by my high and noble brow Thou art a handy thing O blessed bird | the halfs I pace To me appear to be An unsubstantial, facry place, That is it home for thes.

TELLOWSTONE AND YOSEMITE.

The Condition and Needs of the National Parks and Porest Recognitions. Washington, Feb. 22.—Although detachments of the regular army are now and have been for years in charge of the national parks the legality of at least some of these details has lately been questioned and an effort to of the forest reservations has proved unaud-It is, therefore, urged that Con gress, at its present session, should specially authorize and direct the Secretary of War, whenever the interests of the military establishment would not suffer thereby, to make such details of troops upon the request of the Department of the Interior. It appears that Acting Advocate-General Lieber has expressed the opinion that existing details made under the act of 1830 were "clearly an over-sight on the part of the War Department at the time;" and, further, that as neither the Constitution nor any act of Congress expressly nuthorizes the use of froops to execute the laws relating to these reservations, it is un-

lawful to employ them for this purpose. It would appear that the Yellowstone National Park is not included in this objection but the Yosemite, Sequola, and General Grant parks are, as well as the new forest reserva-

but the Yosemite, Sequola, and General Grant parks are, as well as the new forest reservations. Of these inter there are at least thirteen which deserve carreful watching, namely, the San Bernardino, Sierra, Trabuco, and San Gabriel in Cailfornia, the South Platte. Pike's Peak, White Hiver Plateau, Plum Creek, and Battlement Mesa. In Colorado, the Grand Cafton in Arizona, the Pecos River in New Mexico, the Bull Run in Oregon, and the Pacific in Washington. These have an aggregate estimated area of 11,814,400 seres. They are all set apart for protection, but the means have not been provided.

If we turn to the public parks proper, we find the Yellowstone, which extends sixty-two miles from north to south, and fifty-four from east to west, with an average altitude of about 8,000 feet, containing 3,344 square miles, or 2,142,729 acres. The Yosemite Park, comprising forty-two Cailfornia townships, has an area of 35 by 42 miles, or about 1,512 square miles, or f87,050 acres. The Sequois Park, a 2-shaped tract in Tulare county, Callfornia, conthins about 252 square miles and the General Grant Park, in Mariposa county, about four square miles, making an aggregate for the two of 163,840 acres. Taking the parks and the forest reservations together, we get the enormous aggregate in round numbers, of 15,000,000 acres segregated from the public lands for preservation to special uses. All these areas deserve care in order to protect them from trespass and fire, and accordingly the suggestion that there is now such a lack in the legislation for the purpose as may cause the military authorities to hesitate in furnishing any further protection by troops, however much needed, and even to contemplate withdrawing some existing guards, must demand the consideration of Longress. Many complaints have been made to the interior Department that stockmen drive their sheep on the forest reservations, thus destroying the herbage, and sometimes also setting fire to the trees. But as the War Department, to which application was made for tro

A bill, however, is pending in Congress on the subject, which would give the required authority.

Turning to the Yellowstone Park, it appears that last year, although the spring was late, the June travel in the park exceeded anything before known, the increase being due largely to the Chicago Fair, as the hotel registers showed many foreign visitors. The Park Association now has hotels at four points, namely, Mammoth Hot Springs, Fountain, lake, and Cahon, besides the Cottage Hotel, formerly leased by the Hendersons, and it has lunch stations at Norris. Upper Basin, and the Thumb. With the repeal of the laws prohibiting the leasing of more than ten acres to a single corporation and any erection of a hotel within one-fourth of a mile of a geyser or other object of interest, hotels might be built by the Park Association at Norris and Upper Basin, where they are said to be needed. The quarter-mile restriction was made by Congress at a time when there was fear lest persons or corporations should get proprietary rights which would allow them to charge visitors for the privilege of seeing its wonders.

Another need is that of an act defining the boundaries of the park and providing for marking them after survey, giving the park proper government, and perhaps increasing the park guard by a company of infantry. In Yosemite l'ark the settlement of the questions raised by mining claims are important. raised by mining claims are important.

MARTIN AND THE LOBBYIST. She Was Making Good Progress When He

The long history of the feminine lobby contains an occasional Joseph. When Congressman Martin of Texas was here his plain manners afforded amusement at times to fellow members of more polished ways. But Martin, rugged and simple, was one of the few statesmen who met the woman lobby ist face to face, feit her power, and vanquished her. Like some other new members, Martin made the mistake of leaving his wife and little ones at home when he came to Congress. It was during his first winter that a daintily engraved eard was put in his hand as he sat in the House. He read thereon a name entirely new to him. He didn't understand.

"What is this?" he asked of the page, who stood waiting for an answer. From the St. Louis Globe Democrat.

House. He road thereon a name entirely new to him. He didn't understand.

"What is this?" he asked of the page, who stood waiting for an answer.

"Lady out in the reception room wants to see you." replied the boy.

"Oh. all right," said Martin. when, in fact, it was all wrong. "Where is she?"

The page led the way and Martin followed for his initiation to the female lobby. He found an attractive and well-dressed woman with a plausible story about friends in Texas to pave the way to an acquaintance. She broached no business, but talked on charmingly. drawing out the Congressman and warming his heart by inquiries about his home folks. The interview ended in the course of an hour without a suggestion of anything slinful. They had talked of Texas and of Washington. Martin had spoken of the difference, and, glancing out of the window at the snow-covered ground, had remarked that that was something new to him. Then the lady pitied him, for, of course, with no snow, he knew nothing of the delights of sleigh riding. No, the Congressman hardly knew what the motion of a sleigh was. The lady did, and ase grew enthusiastic in her description, bie had a sleigh. Might she come for him some afternoon before the snow melted and take him out for an hour just to show him what a sleigh ride was? Martin laughed and said, Why, res. he reckoned he'd like to go the best kind. Well, to-morrow at 5, how would that do? The House would adjourn by that time. She would call at his boarding house near the Capitol. And so they parted.

Martin went back to his seat with a feeling that make him step an inch or two higher than usual. Then a thoughtful look came over his face, and after that the lines grew sterner.

"I didn't think much about it at first," he said long afterwards as he told a colleague the story. "It came about in such a natural kind of way. And then the memory of Sally down at Athens, staying there by herself and taking care of the place and the young enes while I was in Congress occurred to me. That settled it. No sleigh ride that charmer.

John Westey Hardin of Texas. From the St. Laute-Globe I emorral

From the St. Lante-Globe I conserved.

HUNTSVILLE, Tex., Feb. 17.—John Wesley Hardin, the terror of Texas in the seventies, and one of the worst desperations the world has ever produced, his victims being anywhere between twenty and lifty with no count of negroes and Mexicans, to-day walked out of the Texas pentientiary a free man, having served a twenty five year senione.

Hardin terrorized not only Texas, but the Indian Territory, and indictments against him were numerous. He was finally captured in Floridy, brought back and tried in Comanche caunty. He got a fifteen-year sentence for one mucher and ten for another, and on Jan. 5. 1878, entered the penitentiary. He has sected fifteen years eight months and twelve days, by good behavior earning a commutation. For the first five years of his incarregration he was studied, and victous. It required five years of all kinds of prison torture, with the flogging and the rack, to subdue him, its finally betted down to work in the tailor shot, and suring the past ten years has been an exemplary income. While he was a cruel wanton murderer, he was devoted to his family, and will at once up to them.

He has a wise and three children, and his parents were tood-earing people, having intends the should be a preacher. Since incarregration he has studied law and declares his indictiments against him, and these will hardly be revived it he shows a penitent disposition. His rejease, however, will cause many a Texas officer a feeling of uneasiness.

Their. the Chinego Bool's: To three

"Hello, Kiljordan! Buying a new overcoat?"
No. Don't give it away. Studbolt, but it's
my old chinchilla. I paid a barber fifty cents
to run his clif pers ever it."

MR. OTIS TRILLS OF HIS DEATH, Besters Catt It Suspended Antention, but

From the Indianopolis Smitnel, It remained for an Indiana man to first tell the world how it really feels to die. Levin P Otls of Hammond, Ind., was stricken with pneumonia a few days ago in Chicago, and ness he was pronounced dead and in due time buried. He had been permitted to rest for but one day and part of a night, when several medical students dug him up. They shipped him back to Chicago and viaced him in the discreting room in the college of whigh they were students, and after getting out their knives and rolling up their sleeves were about to proceed to cut him up after the most scientifle mode, when he opened his eves and asked them for a drink of water. The students in apple of their calloused nerves were horror-struck and fled from the room, leaving Mr. Otts in full possession. He in a moment asnig again into insensibility, and would no doubt have died in earnest in a short time had the frightened students not recovered themselves and returned to apply restoratives.

In speaking of his hurrible experiences and sensations while sinking into the grave and from thence to the dissociing table, where he so narrowly and miraculously escaped the keen and eager knives of the students, Mr. Utis said: one day and part of a night, when several

keen and eager knives of the students, Ma-Utis said:

I was sick and in great pain. Once I thought that I might die, and then, fearing to invite death. I dismissed the idea. But my suffering increased, and I knew that I was be-coming weaker and weaker day by day. Oh, the dreariness of the long sights! I lay sketching plans for future work, and I looked back upon the skeletons of good resolutions. But my life, my misdeede, did not pass before me in review. I simply pronounced myself a failure in the aggregate, and regretted it, and I am now constrained to think that, no matter how much a man may have accomplished, he must, as death draws nigh, regard himself as a failure. One night all pain suddenly ceased. This

how much a man may have accomplished, he must, as death draws nigh, regard himself as a failure.

"One night all pain suddenly ceased. This was hopeful, and I thought I'd tell my attendant about it, but when I attempted to speak I found that I could not. This, however, did not worry me any. But why should so heavy a weight be placed upon my breast? I looked down to see what it was but could see nothing. Oh, how tired I was, but I suffered no pain. It was the rest that must come after so long and exhaustive a light. I attempted to raise my hand and couldn't. I equidn't raise seven a linger. This was strange, but not alarming. What was that I heard? The doctor had said that I could last but a few moments longer. That was nonsense. I would show him. How quiet were my nerves, and I had been so nervous! What a relief! The heaviness was gone, but I couldn't move.

"Why had they put out the light? What was that? Some one said: Pull down the shade; the sun is shining in my face. Bun shining in my face." Bun down hours ago. Oh, how the human family persisted in lying! What was that drop? They had taken the pillow from under my head. What was that faint sound away off yonder? A voice that said: How he must suffer! Suffer! I wasn't suffering at all. But I couldn't remain much longer in this condition. And I mused that if I could only turn over I would go to sleep. I couldn't move though, and I lay there thinking.

"Suddenly I thought: This is death. Why didn't I think of it before? When did I begin dying? Oh, it must have been years ago! Why, I have been dying all my life. Weil, I was giad it was all over. Then I mused: I wonder if am dead? I will put it all aside. I will sleep.

"The next thing I knew was a feeling of thirst and that was when I asked those cary.

when I am dead? I will put it all aside. I will sleep.

"The next thing I knew was a feeling of thirst, and that was when I aeked those carvers for a drink of water. And I want to say that they may call it suspended animation and all that sort of thing, but I know that I have been dead."

BUNBEAMS.

lows, although 84 years old, still works his farm of forty acres, and when he has nothing better to do he cuts and hauls wood. It is the old man's special de-light to drive a pair of lively young horses, such as only one with a quick eye and strong arm can handle, -The cat'seye stone, now prized as an ornament, is a

very different thing from the ancient cat's eye or eye-atone of India, an agate cut so as to show the se-called eye or eyes. It is supposed by some that this latter was used as money in parts of India four conturies ago, and specimens found to-day, have an interest of -Americans returned from San Domingo give a curious account of the republic. The native negroes live in a state of extreme simplicity. Children run about maked up to the age of tweive years. When a family goes a visiting the children that go along are clad for the journey after some crude fashion, but when the place of destination is reached all the chil-

dren of bosts and guests are turned loose together in a state of nature. ... The presence of infectious or contagious disease on board a United States man-of-war makes the surgeon a very busy man. He puts into practice regulations long known to the navy and does whatever else his wn ingenuity may suggest as necessary. He isolates

geons are usually encouseful in battling with infaction and a really disastrous epidemic is hardly possible on board a United States man of war. -Among the passengers in a Broadway car were a young mother and her son, a bright, alert, handsome boy of eight years. Upon entering the car the mother when she was about to leave, she began to draw it up

again. The boy was on his feet in an lostant. With prompt hands he drew the cape about his mother's shoulders, and then with a smiling face he brought it around her neck and fastened it. Pleased? It is eafto say that she had never received attention that -There are many ways of eating oranges, but the Fioridian has probably the most common-sense way of disposing of the fruit. He uses a sharp knife and pares the orange much the same as one would peel an apple, taking care not to out through the white rind that

and cutting through the centre the seed pods are removed. The rest is easy. As a colored boy in Jackson-ville said: "Put yoah face in it and eat till you come to the rind." The white rind forms a natural cup for the juice, and any one who ever tries this method will never think of removing the akin in the old way and partering the fruit. The germ theory is largely responsible for some of the marvels of modern surgery. Out of the germ theory grew the scrupulous care of surgeons as to the aseptic and anti-septic treatment of wounds so that

the fevers and inflammations that used to be the inevitknown in well managed hospitals, surgeons will now chip off the top of a man's head, exhibit his brain to a curious class of students, send him to bed with his
"wound" antiseptically dressed, and bring him back
a week later with nothing to show of the operation but a slight and well healed scar. When a hor's leg was to be removed, the other day, the surgeons first out a hole in the abdomen big enough for one of these to thrust in his sterilized dat and pinch an arrary that would be involved in the operation. But for the poss bility of antiseptic treatment no such operation could

be performed with safety. was making across Broadway from Sixteenth street toward the Union square plaza, kicked at something just as the the team struck the Broadway car tracks and kicked his off hind leg over the pole. This brought the turnout to a standstill, with the rear wheels of the carriage on the up track, the off horse standing quietly and the nigh horse kirking vigorously at irreg-ular but frequent intervals. Two hig policemen ap-peared promptly. They solved the difficulty very quickly in a manner which was perfectly simple, but which to some of the bystanders was quite novel. The pole straps were isosened and the off horse turned out of harm's way, then the policemen, added by three or four criteries, putfed the pole out of the carriage. This released the horse's leg and restored it to use. The pole was put back in place and the horses were quickly harnessed, and a momen; later the team was on its way again just as though nothing had happened.

-The owner of one forty-fifth interest in a lot of ground has been instrumental in depreying Pittsburgh of a fine new Union station, which the people of the city have long wanted, and which the Pennsylvania Haliroad has been auxious to build. The present Union atation is six squares from the corner of Fifth avenue and Smithfield street, which may be said to be the most central business corner in the city. When rapid transit lines were built to the suburba, they attracted nearly all of the Penneylvania's suburban traffic. To regain this the railroad people began to buy up prop arry to give them a right of way to the point hames, with the idea of buildings station there, and compet-ing with the rapid transit lines in a lively way cutting rates and guaranteeing every pas-senger a seal. The work of securing prop-erly well on in a mast way, through brokers who had the purchased properly put in other names than those of the rativer people, to prevent the unique advancement of prices. Almost the whole yours was tought. Two piscess of real retails only were sizeded to complete the time. One was a but for which Scotton was asked, and the other was a lot at the corner of Fifth and smithfield. The company thought the painting an exorbitant price, but had decribed to pay it if the latter has could be accurat. The belonged to a large number of heirs existend all over the country. They were all hunted up by labortous work, and all commonical to the sale-all but one. The objector is a Philadelphian who ewns one thath of our lifth of the property. All some of offers were made to him, but he declared he would not part with his observed for any some of montey. Now the Pennsylvania Kallrand Company has decided that if does not want its down-town station, and is trying to sell the large amount of real entate it has a comme-isted in the effort to accure the right of way.